ful conditions. The bank reserves are \$12,-000,000 in excess of the 15 per cent, legal "It is reported that the clearing house had offered to issue loan certificates to the

"Absolutely none. Such a thing has not been suggested. That is a measure which has been adopted on just four occasions. The last time was during the Baring failure. Another was in 1884. The loan certibeates are issued to the banks upon the collateral which they have in hand as collateral in turn for their loans, and the issuance of the certificates allows the banks to use over again securities which have already been employed by their enstomers for the obtaining of loans. In this manner the availability of collateral for the maintenance of credit is actually donbled when there is the most need for credit. The loan certificates are a rediscount of bills receivable by the banks and a rehypothecation of securities for call loans. We have had no necessity for the employment of the certificates yet. Of course, if the association of which the facts. Complete returns of Iowa and Monclearing house is the representative thinks tans have been published, and nearly comit necessary in the next few days to underplete returns of Ohio, Illinois, Kansas take the measure, it will be done. But the and Nebraska, corresponding substanpresent condition of the banks is so healthy that they can carry their loans themselves, and do not need to rehypothecate their collateral to meet any present exigency for call loans,"

"What do you consider the cause for the present depression in the market!" "I regard it as the effect of the so-called Sherman bill, with the accompanying idea that the United States treasury cannot pay out gold below the one hundred million reserve. These have attracted the people to gold. This has been particularly true of toreign holders of American securities who have been in need of money. They have sold their stocks in the American market and turned the tide of trade against us. It is only the patural tendency, from time to time, of liquidation among investors. This is the situation as I see it; namely, liquidation, as the result of the idea of scarce gold and the trimming down where the trimming can be best done. The fact that the treasury notes by the Sher-man bill are made payable for bullion leads the people to believe that there must be a growing scarcity of gold when the payments are being made and the silver bullion accumulating. The idea, however, that the reserve must be kept at any specified mark according to law is the chief cause of the uneasiness, while there is nothing in the law to compel that. I do not believe that the balance of trade will remain always against us. It is not an unmixed evil, either, this occasional liquidation. It has the healthy effect which always comes after one has paid his debts and cut off what is extravagant. A man is no poorer to pay what he owes than he is to have the money himself and owe it."

Receivers for the Cordage Trust.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 4.-Chancellor McGill to-night, at his residence in Barrow street, appointed George W. Loper and E. F. C. Young receivers for the National Cordage Com: any. The receivers were appointed on the application of counsel for the Cordage company. Receiver Loper is treasurer of the company and Young is president of the First National Bank of Jersey City. The company has about \$2.-600,000 in bonds and securities to pay off in a few days, and it is unable to meet the demands. The petition for the appointment of the receivers was made for the purpose of protecting the company's property against attachment. The receivers will give \$200,000 bonds.

Other Business Troubles. CINCINNATI, May 4.- The National Normal University, of this place, has made an assignment to George A. Burr. The liabilities are estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and the assets nominally about the same, but it is said there will be little left for unsecured creditors, as the bonded indebtedness is secured by mortgages on the real estate. The institution is an old one, and the first of its kind in the United States. It is now full of pupils. The failnre was caused by the maturing of old obligations, incurred when new buildings were erected.

CINCINNATI, May, 4.-Straus & Stern, dealers in jewelry on Fifth street, made an assignment, to-day, for the benefit of ereditors. Liabilities, \$70,000; assets, \$40,000.

THE GOLD SITUATION.

Plan of New York Bankers to Protect the Treasury Reserve. NEW YORK, May 4.—Since the conference

between Secretary Carlisle and a dozen leading bank presidents on April 27, several stories have been told of plans which had been proposed whereby the gold in the treasury would be increased. It has been said that several plans to this end have been under discussion by the bankers since the Secretary went away, and that one of them will be eventually agreed upon. This is not exactly the case. The basis upon which the banks are willing to put out their gold is not acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Carlisle has ideas of his own regarding the protection of the gold reserve, and has intimated to the bankers the plan which he would like to see put into effect. The bankers are very reticent about speaking of the plan which would please the Secretary, as it is not exactly to their liking. But from a member of one of the leading banking firms in this city who has been fully conversant with all that has sented a very motley appearance on arriving taken place regarding the gold situation, a at the first station. There rails were prosynopsis of the plan to protect the gold reserve, which plan, it is said, would be acceptable to the Secretary, was obtained. The banker from whom the information was obtained said:

"The situation is not as bad as it appears. The fear has passed away of a payment by the government of its currency obligations otherwise than by the gold in its possession as reserve. The real difficulty is in the drain from the banks of their reserve (reduced now to about \$12,000,000) by their coin-shipping costomers. The effect of the payments made into the treasury is to be seen through the contraction caused by the payments to the government of legal-tender currency for gold. The gold is shipped abroad and lost to the community, but the legal tenders are paid into the treasury and cannot again be put into circulation except through the slow process of disbursements made by it. As, at the same time, there is an inward and outward flow from the treasury, the loss or gain to the banks on this head may be measured by an inspection of the receipts and disbursements of the past two years. It will be seen that there will not be a loss or gain to either side of say \$3,-000,000 per month based on the \$5,000,000 deficit last month, whereas by continual shipping of gold the treasury, or probably the banks, may lose \$3,000,000 per week, This loss they cannot bear, and the result will be, if the movement takes place, that the present reserve will disappear and be locked up in the United States tressury, and the banks will be reduced to their old expedient of making settlements with the clearing house in clearing-house certificates based on mercantile and marketable securities. The plan which would obviate this situation would be for the banks to recognize this fact and pay out to their customers and in part settlement of their balances the prticle which they now heard-gold-which does not involve the involuntary hoarding of greenbacks by the treasurer and thus put in active movement the larger part of their present reserve. Would it not be we'l for the banks," said the banker, "to picet and take this suggestion into serious consideration and thus reheve the whole situation at once? By thus putting their heards of gold at the service of the community they would save lieve the pressure of the continual sales at the Stock Exchange, which latter help. however, is wholly subordinate to the help thus afforded to merchants of the whole country by adopting this plan."

## NOT BURDENED WITH DEBT.

Edward Atkinson Disposes of a Populist Libet on Western Farmers. NEW YORK, May 4 .- Mr. Edward Atkinson was in the city yesterday, and to a reporter gave some information concerning Western farm mortgages that will be interesting to capitalists and investors. Mr. Atkinson has paid particular attention to the investigation of this question, and the results of his researches show that Western farmers are not incumbered so heavily

indebtedness of Western farmers?" he was

"My reply to that," he answered, "will of necessity be somewhat extended. Four or five years ago the first complete investigation of farm mortgages was made by the Commmission of Labor Statistics in banks this morning. Is there any truth in Michigan. It related to more than onehalf of the farms of that State. It showed that of the farms investigated more than one-half were free of any mortgages whatever, and the other half were mortgaged to less than one-half of their value. In other words, as nearly as I can recall the figures of that debt, the total farm mortgage of Michigan was less than 23 per cent of the

value of the farm lands.
"Subsequently," continued Mr. Atkinson, "an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was obtained to secure census statistics upon this subject. The duty was put upon Mr. George H. Holmes, of Washington, and Mr. John S. Lord, of Illinois, two of the most thoroughly competent men in the country. Their investigations are based on actual records, and they have been completed to a sufficient extent to prove the following plete returns of Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, corresponding substantially to the published statements. The general result of this investigation is as follows: "More than one-half of the Western farms are free of any mortgage of any kind. Less than one-half are subject to mortgage. The amount of the mortgages taken as a whole is less than one-half of the value of the mortgaged land. Half the money loaned on mortgages has been lent by citizens of the same State in which the mortgaged farms are. The indebtedness of mortgages of Western farmers to Eastern capitalists, or others who do not dwell in the same State is less than 121/2 per cent. of the true value of the farm lands in the

States named. "The Western farmer is to a greater extent a creditor than he is a debtor, and one of the causes of the recent embarrassment of what are called 'mortgage security companies' is that the farmers who owned good lands have lately been able to borrow money at so much lower rates than those they formerly paid as to have tempted mortgage companies to loan money on speculative investments having no connection with farms of any kind. These facts have an important bearing on the monetary question. The solid sense of the prosperous farmers of the West is not being excited, and will form an important factor in determining the quality of the money

which these creditors mean to maintain. "I am aware that these statements will be received with surprise. They have not surprised me, because my own investigation led me to the same conclusion long since, and I did what I could to promote the appropriation of the money for taking the census of the mortgages, in full contidence that the result would prove that the representatives of the farming industry of the West are less indebted than the representatives of almost any other important branch of industry in this country. Finalthe average life of the Western farm mortgage is less than five years. Scarcely any are in existence that have not been negotiated at the lessening rates of interest during the last five years. If any one doubts the statement reference may be made to the special bulletins already printed and to the census department for facts which have not yet been published."

THE PIONEER LOCOMOTIVE TRIP Described by the Late Judge Gillis in Letter to a Friend.

New York Sun. The late Judge J. L. Gillis, of Pennsylvania, who was among the persons indicted for the alleged abduction and murder of Morgan, the exposer of the secrets of Masonry at Batavia, in 1826, was the last survivor, so far as is known, of the passengers who rode on the first railroad train that made a trip in this State drawn by a locomotive, on Aug. 9, 1831, and, in a letter to W. H. Brown, of Huntingdon, Pa., he gave, just before his death, a description of the

"In the early part of August, 1831," he wrote, "I left Philadelphia for Canandaigua, traveling by stages and steamboats, by way of New York and Albany. Stopping at the latter place, I learned that a locomotive had arrived there, and that it would make its first trip over the road to Schenectady next day. I concluded to lie over and gratify my curiosity with a first ride after a locomotive. I am not machinist enough to give a delocomotive that scription of the drew us over the road that day, but recollect distinctly the general makeup of the train. It was composed of coach bodies, mostly from Thorpe & Sprague's stage ceaches, placed on trucks. The trucks were coupled together with chains or chain links, leaving from two to three feet slack, and when the locometive started it took up the elack by jerks, with sufficient force to jerk the passengers who sat on seats on top of the coaches out from under their hats, and in stopping they came together with such force as to send them flying from their

"They used dry pitch pine for fuel, and, there being no smoke or spark catcher to the chimney or smokestack, a volume of black smoke, strongly impregnated with sparks, coals and cinders, came pouring back the whole length of the train. Each of the outside passengers who had an umbrella raised it as a protection against the smoke and fire. They were found to be but a momentary protection; for I think in the first mile the last one went overboard, all having their covers burned off from the frames, when a general melee took place among the deck parsengers, each whipping his neighbor to put out the fire. They precured and lasned between the trucks, taking the slack out of the coupling chains. thereby affording us a more steady run to the top of the inclined plane at Schenec-

"The incidents off the train were quite as striking as those on the train. A general notice having been given of the contemplated trip, it excited not only the curiosity of those living along the line of the road, but those living remote from it, causing a large collection of people at all the intersecting roads along the line of the route. Everybody, together with his wife and all his children, came a disance with all kinds of conveyances, and being as ignorant of what was coming as their horses, drove up to the road as near as they could get, only looking for the best position to get a look at the train. As it approached the horses took fright and wheeled, upsetting buggles, carriages and wagons, and leaving for parts unknown to the passengers, if not to their owners, and it is not positively known that some of them have yet stopped.

"Previous to the trial trip of this locomotive train on the Mohawk & Hudson railroad, the coaches had been drawn by horses, being first hauled up an inclined plane out of Albany by a stationary engine, at the top of which the horses were attached to them. The conductor of this pioneer locomotive train was John T. Clark, master of transportation of the road. He was the first railroad conductor in this country. Before that the drivers of the horses that pulled the coaches collected the tickets. The signal to start the train on this memorable occasion was given by conductor Clark blowing a blast on a tin born. His place on the train was on the platform of the locomotive, near the smoke-stack, which was in the center of the engine. He went through the coaches and collected the tickets, which had been sold at hotels and other public places, before he gave the signal to David Matthews, the engineer, to start. This important and historical railroad trip was thought worthy of as much space as the following in the Albany Argus of Aug. 11, 1831, two days after the event; "MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAHLROAD-On Monday, Aug. 9, 1831, the 'De Witt Clinton, attached to a train of cars, passed over the road from plane to plane, to the the losses caused by the continued string- | delight of a large crowd assembled to witency to the mercantile community and re- | ness the performance. The engine performed the entire route in less than one

> the road its speed was at the rate of thirty "That pioneer New York railroad was fifteen m es long between the Albany and Scheneet, dy planes. In spite of the creditable performance of the DeWitt Clinton and other primitive locomotives, however, it was several years before the company depended on steam power with entire confidence in its being successfully utilized on the road by the machines then acting as its medium, for as late as 18:6 horses were still kept in readiness along the line to help out refractory locomotives on their trips.

hour, including stoppages, and on a part of

A Reasonable Supposition,

pab." said a friend who was admiring the with obligations as is believed by most people here.

"Is this late information in the matter of as if he was all holler."

"Do you think he's solid?" asked New-pah rather disconsolately. "It seems to me patch from Tuscalcosa reports a rise of pa

"That's a fine, solid baby of yours, New-

FLOW OF WATER CHECKED

Danger of Further Damage from the Broken Reservoir Probably Averted.

Many Men at Work Filling the Breach-Heavy Rains and Strong Winds in the East-Two Ships and Their Crews Lost.

THE BROKEN RESERVOIR, Effort to Close the Breech and Prevent All the Water from Running Out.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CINCINNATI, May 4.- The outlook at the Lewiston reservoir to-night is more hopeful The water is not going out as fast as expected, but the country below is being greatly damaged by the water, which stands from one to six feet deep and is moving very rapidly. No lives have been lost so far. The break at the reservoir made a new channel for the Miami river, and spread out over several farms, doing serious damage to the land owners. The gap is growing larger all the time, but the water has fallen about a foot since last night. Frank McCollery, a member of the Board of Public Works, has a large gang of men at work tilling cofsacks with sand and stones and dropping them into the breach.

They hope by this means to get
the water under control. A calm survey of
the situation discloses the fact that the greatest damage so far reported has been done in Logan county. Many miles of low lands, crops and small buildings are inundated, while the loss to crops and live stock has been excessive.

BAD WEATHER EAST.

Rivers Swollen by Heavy Rainfalls-Two

Vessels Sunk in a Gule. NEW YORK, May 4 .- This city was visited by a heavy rainstorm last night, and this morning it passed off east at a fortyeight-mile gait, but reports from surrounding sections of the country indicate that it has left an unpleasant mark. It started in Texas and moved northeastward, increasing in its, fury as it came along. Its route was along the coast, and it was attended by heavy rainfalls, breaking the drought in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. The center was directly over New York at 8 o'clock this morning, and gave New York the lowest barometer ever recorded in the New York weather bureau. The baromely, these investigations have proven that | ter recorded 29.12. The rainfall accompanying the storm was over three inches in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, and generally from two to three inches along the coast. The rainfall extended into the interior of the country about 206 miles. The wind's velocity this morning at Block island was forty-eight miles an hour, and here forty-two. It came from the north-east, but turned to the northwest, from which point it blew at 10 o'clock. The whole territory north of eastern New York was drenched by the heavy rain, and all

streams are swollen above their banks. At Fort Edward and Glens Falls the Hudson river is two feet above its usual high-water mark of spring freshets, and mills at both places are unable to run. At White Hall the north wind has driven the water up the lake so that the docks are flooded, and Wood creek covers the flats for twelve miles south. The high water in Champlain canal will prevent the running of boats to-morrow, when it was expected that navigation would have been declared open. Superintendent Hannen, of the State Department of Public Works, received several dispatches from along the line of the Erie canal, saying the heavy storm threatened severe damage, particularly on the long level between Utica and Syracuse. The streams and feeders are swollen enormously and over-

flowing their banks, The storm raged throughout Pennsylvania. The town of Shenandoah is greatly excited by the discovery to-day of large eracks in the largest of the four dams situ-ated above the Kebley Run colliery, in the nertheastern part of the town. The people residing in the eastern part of the town were warned during the forenoon to leave and immediately commenced to move their goods and have fled to the hills. The collieries along the creek ordered their men out and have horsted their mules. All the collieries above Shenandoah, from Yatesville, down the valley to Girardville, including the Decker collieries, will be disastrously affected should the dam burst, besides the entire Mahanoy valley will suffer great loss. Streams throughout the Schuylkill coal regions are much swotlen, and pumps at the different collieries are being put to the utmost strain to keep the mines in working condition. It is feared work will have to cease at many of the mines. In the Shamokin region the heavy rains of last night caused the stoppage of work this morning at most of the collieries. John Dierwichter, of Ephrata, was drowned in Cocalico creek this morning while trying to recover a wagon which was being swept away by the flood. A section of the Williamsport boom broke this afternoon. About fifteen million feet of logs escaped through the break and are passing down the river. A dispatch from Atlantic City says: This morning's terrific windstorm sent down another vessel off the treacherous Brigantipe shoals. Two three-masted schooners laboring about three miles off the station signaled for assistance, but the sea was so high that it was impossible for the lifesaving crew to get out a boat. Before any help could be rendered one of the vessels went down suddedly in about six fathoms of water, nothing but her mast, with the colors still flying, showing above the waves. The other vessel managed to get out of the difficulty, and continued on her way up the coast. Nothing is known of the fate of the crew of the ill-fated vessel. New England also felt the storm. Trainmen on the Fitchburg road report eleven bad landslides and four washouts on the road between Bardwells and Shelbourne

is going down on the rushing waters with the speed of race horses. From Newburyport, Mass., comes the story that a two-masted schooner, supposed to be the Bravo, of Deer Isle, Me., went ashore about one-third of a mile north of Knob's life-saving station, Plum island, to-day. The life-saving crew shot, a line on board the craft. A heavy sea, however, swept the rope out of the hands of the crew, who were in the rigging, and it was then seen that they were doomed. Soon after the spars fell, and with them four men, who are supposed to be all there were on board. The wreck is

Falls. Some of the landslides are said to be

ninety feet long and the mud and clay on

the tracks ten feet deep. At Zoar another bad break is reported. Deerfield river has

overflowed its banks and much wreckage

completely broken to pieces. Old residents of Rutland say so severe a wind has not prevailed there in two years. Nearly all of the roof of the shirt factory was torn off, while about twenty-five feet of the roof of the Bates House was taken up bodily and carried some distance. Hardly a dwelling house escaped injury, blinds, windows and chimneys being destroyed. Telephone and telegraph wires suffered badly and many valuable trees were blown down in the heart of the city. On the outskirts of the city many barns

Dispatches from many other points tell of floods and wind damage. No lives are reported lost ashore.

Upper Mississippi Rising.

Sr. Paul, May 4 .- The Mississippt river has been rising slowly all day and the register at 7 o'clock this evening is fourteen feet seven inches. A few more families have had to take to the hills and two or three more factories have been drowned out. The most serious effect has been among the eaw mills, every one of which, from Minneapolis to Hastings, has been forced to shut down. It is said this delay will cause a decrease of at least fifty million feet in the cut of the season. A driving rainstorm is raging from Chamberlain, S. D., east to Tracy. Minn. Reports from up-river points are not reassuring. The water in Lake St. Croix is now two inches higher than the highest point for five years, and is still rising. The Turnbull mill at Stillwater shut down to-day. At Sauk Center Sauk lake has been rapidly rising for several days The meadows south of the city are flooded and the Davidson dam is threat-

patch from Tuscaloosa reports a rise of

fifty-three feet in the Warrior river. Many thousand acres of cotton are already over-

BISHOP BROOKS'S SUCCESSOR.

Dean Lawrence, the Broad Churchmen's Candidate, Elected by the Diocesan Convention.

Boston, May 4.- The Episcopal convention to-day chose Dean Lawrence, of Boston, the broad churchmen's candidate, as bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts. Dean Lawrence has been dean of the Episcopal Theological School many years. He is forty-two years old, and a graduate at Harvard in in the class with Henry Cabot Lodge, Charles J. Bonaparte, Edward Burgess and Professors Ellerton. Byerly and W. B. Hille, the last three professors at Harvard. He is a son of Amos A. Lawrence, and, therefore, a brother Mr. Amory A. Lawrence and Mrs. William C. Loring. The newly-elected bishop was for many years a popular, enthusiastic and successful rector in Lawrence. He was born in Longwood, his father being the late Amos A. Lawrence, one of the founders of the City of Lawrence, and in whose honor the new city was named. After completing a preparatory course of study in the Boston schools Mr. Lawrence entered Harvard College. After his gradeation he studied at Andover and later in Philadelphia. In 1875 he was gradu-ated from the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, and soon afterward, though not until after a severe illness, he went to Lawrence. He became assistant at Grace Church to Dr. Packard, and was ordained in Grace Church June 11, 1876. Dr. Packard died in November, 1876, and in February, 1877, the assistant was elected rector. He continued in the rectorship until Dec. 31, 1883, when he resigned to accept the chair of professor of homiletics at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. On the death of Dean Gray, four years ago, Professor Lawrence was elected dean of the Theological School. He married in ceedingly successful in the development of the parish work, and impressed all whom he met as a man of rare executive ability,

## INDIANA FAIRS.

combined with eloquence and greatness as

a preacher.

The following is a list, with dates, of the various fairs of Indiana:

July 4 and 5-Bedford Fair and Trotting Association; Frank O. Stannard, sec.

Aug. 7 to 11-Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society;
Bridgeton; F. M. Miller, sec.

Aug. 7 to 11-Tipton County Fair Company; Tipton;
W. R. Oglesbay, sec. Aug. 7 to 11—Tipton County Fair Company; Tipton; W. R. Oglesbay, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Wayne County Fair Association; Hagerstown; J. F. Hartley, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society; Middletown; F. B. Miller, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Jennings County Joint Stock Agricultural Association; North Vernon; Wm.G. Norris, sec.

Aug. 14 to 18—Delaware Agricultural and Mechanical; Muncie; M. S. Claypool sec.

Aug. 14 to 18—Hamilton County Agricultural Association; Sheridan; W. J. Woods, sec.

Aug. 15 to 18—Jefferson County Fair Association; Madison; S. E. Haigh, sec.

Aug. 21 to 26—Oakland City Agricultural and Industrial Society; Oakland City; W. C. Miller, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25—Hancock County Agricultural Society; Greenfield; Marion Steele, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25—Parke County Agricultural Association: Rockville; J. E. Allen, sec.

Aug. 21 to 26—Daviess County fair; Washington; W. F. Axtell, sec.

tion: Rockville; J. E. Allen, sec.

Aug. 21 to 26—Daviess County fair; Washington; W.
F. Axtell, sec.

Aug. 22 to 25—Washington County Fair Association;

Salem; E. W. Menaugh, sec.

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Clinton County Agricultural Society; Frankfort; Joseph Heavilow, sec

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Harrison county fair; Corydon;

D. F. Hurst, sec.

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Warren County Agricultural Association; Boonville; Win. L. Barker, sec.

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Clara County Agricultural Associatio; Charlestown; J. M. McMillan, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 1—Switzerland and Onio Agricultural Society; East Enterprise; W. H. Madison, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Johnson County Agricultural Association; Franklin; W. S. Young, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Decatur County Agricultural Society; Greensburg; Ed Kessing, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Bandolph Union Agricultural Society; Winchester; D. E. Haufman, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Grange Jubilee and Agricultural Association; Wirt Station; T. H. Wathington, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Floyd County Fair Association; New Albany; C. W. Schindler, sec

Sept. 4 to 9—Spencer County Agricultural and Industrial Society; Chrisney; P. C. Jolly, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Spencer County Agricultural and Industrial Society; Chrisney; P. C. Jolly, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Pike County Agricultural Association; Lafayette; A. Wallace, sec.

Sept. 5 to 9—Shelby County Joint Stock Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec.

Sept. 5 to 9—Shelby County Agricultural Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Spencer County Agricultural Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec.

Sept. 5 to 9—Shelby County Agricultural Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Sullivan County Agricultural Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Sullivan County Agricultural Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec.

bridge; A. R. Allison, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Sullivan County Agricultural Association; Sullivan; Ben J. Davis, sec.

Sept. 11 to 15—Montgomery Union Agricultural Society; Crawfordsville; W. W. Morgan, sec.

Sept. 12 to 15—Newton County Agricultural Association; Morocco; G. W. Royster, sec. Sept. 11 to 16—Fairmount Fair; Fairmount; J. D. Latham, sec. Sept. 11 to 16—Gibson County Fair Association; Sept. 11 to 16—Gloson County Fair Association;
Princeton; S. Vet. Strain, sec.
Sept. 12 to 15—Rush County Agricultural Society;
Rushville; J. Q. Thomas, sec.
Sept. 12 to 15—Washington County Fair Association;
Pekin; R. E. Elrod, sec.
Sept. 12 to 16—Serren Tri-County Agricultural
Society; Warren; John H. Thompson, sec.
Sept. 12 to 16—Bedford Fair Association; Bedford; Frank Stannard, sec.

Frank Stannard, sec.

Sept. 18 to 23—Indiana State fair; Indianapolis; Charles F. Kennedy, sec.

Sept. 18 to 23—Perry Agricultural and Mechanical Association; Rome; W. Wheeler, sec.

Sept. 18 to 23—Spencer County Fair Association; Rockport; A. D. Gardinghouse, sec.

Sept. 18 to 23—Greene County Central fair; Bloomheld; T. T. Pringle, sec.

Sept. 19 to 22—Wabash County Fair Association; Wabash; G. B. Fawley, sec.

Sept. 19 to 22—Marshall County Agricultural and Industrial Association; Plymouth: S. N. Stevens sec. Industrial Asso't'n; Plymouth; S. N. Stevens, sec, Sept. 19 to 22—Porter County Agricultural Society; Valparaiso; E. S. Beach, sec. Sept. 19 to 22—Steuben County Agricultural Asso-ciation; Angola; H. L. Huston, sec. Sept. 18 to 22—Fountain, Warren and Vermillion Agricultural Association; Covington; W. T. Ward Sept. 25 to 29—Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association; Kendalivilie; J. S. Conlogue, sec. Sept. 25 to 30—Spencer County Fair Association; Rockport; C. M. Partridge, sec. Sept. 25 to 29—Vermilion County Fair Association; Cayuga; J. S. Grondyke, sec. Sept. 25 to 29—Jay Co nty Agricultural and Joint Stock Company; Portland; G. W. Burgman, sec. Sept. 26 to 29—Tri-County Agricultural Society; North Manchester; D. W. Krisher, sec.

Sept. 26 to 29-Jack-on County Fair Association; Seymour; C. A. Saltmarsh, sec.

Sept. 26 to 30—Monroe County Agricultural Association; Bloomington; C. R. Worrall, sec.

Sept. 27 to 29—Bremen Agricultural Society; Bremen; I. L. D. Lesler, sec.

Sept. 26 to 30—The Southern Indiana District Fair Association; Mt. Vernon; C. W. Lichtenberger, sec. Sept. 25 to 29—Poplar Grove A., H. and M. Association; Poplar Grove; R. T. Barbour, sec. Oct, 2 to 5-Elkhart County Agricultural Society Goshen; E. E. Drake, sec. Oct. 3 to 7—Huntington County Agricultural Society; Huntington; H. M. Purviance, sec. Oct. 3 to 6-Lake County Agricultural Association; Crown Point; W. C. Nicholson, sec.

Oct. 3 to 6-Maxinkuckee Agricultural Association; Oct. 3 to 6—Maxinkuckee Agricultural Association; Culver Park; E. S. Freeze, sec.
Oct. 3 to 7—Vermillion County Joint Stock Association; Newport; J. Richardson, sec.
Oct. 3 to 6—Marshall County Agricultural and Industrial Associatin; Plynfeuth; S. N. Stephens, sec.
Oct. 4 to 7—Whitley County Agricultural and Mechanical Society; Vincennes; J. W. Ellison, sec.
Oct. 9 to 14—Knox County Agricultural and Mechanical Society; Vincennes; J. W. Ellison, sec.
Oct. 9 to 13—Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association; Waterloo; J. G. Johnson, sec. sociation: Waterloo; J. G. Johnson, sec. Oct. 10 to 13-The Bourbon Fair Association; Bour bon; G. D. Ettinger, sec. Oct. 11 to 13-Farmers' Unoin Fair Association; New Carlisle; W. H. Deacon, sec.

Only an Outward Resemblance.

Hartford Courant. Some of the Americans in Paris think that Embassabor Eustis looks like the late James G. Blaine. The physical resemblance has been noticed before. But Mr. Blaine as embassador would never have committed the indecorum of talking American politics to a French reporter, bragging of the su-perior intelligence of the Republican party and forecasting the conrae of congressional legislation. That isn't an embassadorial thing to do.

Movements of Steamers. FASNET, May 4.-Arrived: Britaunic, from New York. BROWHEAD, May 4.—Passed: Britannic, from New York. HAMBURG, May 4.-Arrived: Rugia, from New York. NEW YORK, May 4.-Arrived: Servia,

from Liverpool. Made Guns from Gas Pipe. ATLANTA, Ga., May 4 .- At the Cole City convict camp, near the Tennessee State line, ten convicts at tempted to escape by by firing on the guards with guns improvised from gas piping. Reports to the penitentiary officials say that four convicts and one guard were injured. Everything is reported quiet at the camp.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Presbyterian Church will give a May social this evening, in the church parlors. All members and their friends are invited to at-

REINSTATED BY THE BOARD

Van Ness, Part Owner of Morrello, the Futurity Winner, Can Drive Again.

Results of Races at St. Louis, Cumberland Park, Lexington and Other Tracks-Winners of Yesterday's Ball Games.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, May 4.-Frank Van Ness, part owner of Morrello, the Futurity winner, who was ruled off the turf several years ago, has been reinstated. This action was taken by the board of appeals of the American Trotting Association, which again held an executive session at headquarters to-day. "Application granted on account of new evidence presented" is the official wording of the finding of the board. When Van Ness was expelled he was driving for Joe Emerick, and the allegation against him was that he entered a horse under the assumed name of Lexington Chief, jr., out of his class at Kansas City, St. Louis and Dallas, Tex. In his testimony before the board the strongest point developed was his as-sertion that at the time of his being ruled off he was driving for Emerick; that the latter sent him the horse in question for entry, and that he carried out his instructions in entire ignorance of the fact upon which his expulsion was based. The truth of this statement was believed by the board. A large number of less important decisions was also annouced.

Large Attendance at Cumberland Park. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.-About six thousand people attended the races at Cumberland Park to-day.

First Race-Seven-eighths of a mile. Maid Marian first, Elosa second, Scottish Belle third. Time, 1:3012. Second Race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Le Grande first, Jacobin second, Royal Flush third. Time, 1:2842. Boston, some eighteen years ago,
Miss Julia Cunningham, granddaughter of Bishop Parker, and
has a family of five children,
In Lawrence his work was remarkably
successful, He built up the parish, was exfirst, Charmette second, Rachel McAlister third. Time, :4934. Fifth Race-Three-quarters of a mile. Reuben Payne first, Bob Speed second, Granny White third. Time, 1:15.

> Racing at Litzabeth. ELIZABETH, N. J., May 4 .- First Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Tormentor first. Young Arion second, White Rose third. Time, 1:0512. Second Race-Three-quarters of a mile.

Chattanooga first, Mary S. second, Pierrer Jouett third. Time, 1:2012. Third Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Astotat gelding first, Explorer second, Pirate Chief third. Time, 1:09. Fourth Race-One mile. Uncle Sim first, Madrid second, Virgie third. Time, 1:49. Fifth Race-One mile and an eighth. Sykeston first, Count second, St. Denis third. Time, 2:04. Sixth Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Ajax first, Madstone second, Therese third,

Time, 1:051/2.

Results at St. Louis St. Louis, May 4.—The weather was pleasant, the track fast, the finishes exciting and the attendance good. First Race-Six furlongs. Immilda first, Vashti second, Beeswing third. Time,

Second Race-Four and a half furlongs. Lady Clementina first, Timothy second, Lady Rose third. Time, :58. Third Race—Seven furlongs. Boston Boy first, Irene H. second, Burt Jordan third. Time, 1:31. Fourth Race-Six furlongs. Josie D. first, Catalon second, Highwayman third.

Time, 1:174. Fifth Race-Five furlongs. Tom Harding first, Tim Murphy second. Hal Fischer third. Time, 1:0134.

Lexington Events. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 4.-First Race-Six furlongs. Judge Hughes first, Woodsman second, Sir Charles third. Time, 1:20 1/2. Second Race-Five and one-half furlongs. Salvation first, The Queen second, Mary Alice Lawrence third. Time, 1:14. Third Race-Four and one-half furlongs. La Joya first, Oh No second, Queenlike third. Time :5912. Fourth Race-Four and one-half furlongs. Jennie Miles first, Fay second, Maryland third. Time, 1:001/2. Fifth Race-Five-eighths of a mile.

third. Time, 1:0814. Bennings Winners. BENNINGS, May 4.-First Race-Six furlongs. My Bird first, Handsoff second, Hustler third. Time, 1:07.

Liewellyn first, Parrot second, Runaway

Second Race-Five and one-half furlongs. Naphtha first, Deception second, Rose Washington third. Time, 1:1412. Third Race-One mile. Logan first, Bess McDuff second, Illume third. Time, 1:4712. Fourth Race—Five-eighths of a mile. Little Mat first, St. Pat second, Clarus third. Time, 1:06. Fifth Race-Six furlongs. Ligetta first, Beldemonce second, Pagan third. Time,

Twilight Was Not a "Ringer." St. Louis, May 4.—It is now asserted that Twilight, whose win at the fair grounds. yesterday, consummated one of the biggest coups ever brought off in the West, and gave rise to many sensational rumors, is not Polk Badget or some other ringer, as was believed last night. Judge Burk. President Wells and Captain Bellairs instituted an investigation, which dispels all rumor of fraud. The horse Twilight is a five-year-old, by Botheration, out of Legatee, and was bred by Governor Oden Bowie. In 1891 Twilight sported Gevernor Bowie's colors in the American Derby. He was then known as the Botheration Legatee cost, and went amiss, his fore legs troubling him. Governor Bowie sold the colt to the Sire Brothers, who named him Twilight, and raced him in the East last year. He did not win a race, and was sold to the Clark Brothers, who hail from the country, and own nothing but Twilight. They could not get stabling in the fair grounds, owing to the crowded condition of the stables. Therefore, the brothers rented a small stable just opposite the north gate. Twilight is a vicious horse, and few boys would ride him. That is why the owners did not tell "Boots" Bellairs what he was going to ride until just before the race. They had the horse ready to race, and had only five low-class horses to beat. They kept their mouths closed and made a legitimate killing.

League Ball Games, Only four National League ball oinbs played yesterday. Rain interfered at Brooklyn. No game was scheduled for Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The attendance yesterday was: At Cleveland, 5,000; Louisville, 2,5(0; Washington, 1,600; Baltimore, 942. Scores: At Cleveland-

Cleveland....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0-3 10 4 Chicago......1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 \*-5 10 1 Batteries-Young and Zimmer; McGill and Kittridge. At Louisville-Louisville .... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 3 0 Pittsburg .... 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0-6 9 1

Batteries-Hemming and Harrington; Killen and Miller. At Washington-Washington . 2 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 0-810 5 New York ... 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 Q-511 Batteries-Meekin and Fantell; Grane and Doyle.

At Baltimore-Baltimore ... 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 2 0-Boston.....3 2 0 2 1 0 1 2 \*-1111 4 Batteries-Schmitt and Clark; Stivetts and

Money in Farming. A Lapeer, Mich., correspondent of the Detroit Free Press tells this story: "Talk about farming being an unprofitable business, look here: T. sodore L. Pierce, a common sense farmer of Attica, is poor, but has good judgment. He lives on Furniture—Eastman, Schleicher & Lee farm of 160 acres from the products of a you have your money back.

The New York Store. [Established 1853.]

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Who care for fine, perfect fitting shoes should remember that we are exclusive selling agents in Indianapolis for Edwin C. Burt's celebrated line of ladies' shoes.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

GRAND | To-Night

EXTRA.

Three nights and mat- Monday, May 8 The great Spectacular Naval Drama, the

With the original New York cast and scenery.

Regular Prices-25c to \$1. Seats now on sale. Grand Ball To-Night

MACHINISTS' UNION, NO. 64,

TOMLINSON HALL. Admission 50 cents.

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EMPIRE THEATER Wabash and Delaware

Matinee at 2-10, 15, 25 and 50c. To-night at 8-15, 25 and 50c. Jerome's Vaudeville Club,

MIKE KELLY Saturday, 10:45 p. m.—WALKER vs. HALE. Next Week—MAY HOWARD CO.

PARK THEATER

Matinee to-day, to-night and rest of week, the pro-CARRIE LOUIS,

In the great sensational comedy, THE MIDNIGHT CALL Popular prices-10, 20, 30 cents. Next week-"A KENTUCKY GIRL."



National Tube-Works WROUGHT-IRON PIPB -FOR-Gas, Steam & Water

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanised), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Timmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumpa, Kitchen Sinks, Hose Belting, Babbit Metal Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Milla Shops, Factories, Laundries, Milla Store, Laundries, Laundries, Milla Store, Laundries, Milla Store, Laundries, Laundries, Milla Store, Laundries, Laundrie

Knight & Jillson, & PENNSYLVAN IA 87

piece of ground one rod less than an acre. A year ago last winter he gathered all the ashes in the neighborhood, paying for it in soap. When spring came he fertilized this place of ground with the ashes, and when it was ready for planting he drilled it with onion seed, which grew so thickly they nearly crowded each other out of the ground; they grew fairly one on top of the other in instances, and when harvest time came he had six hundred bushels of fine assorted onions, which he sold to Mr. Randail, of Oxford, at 70 odd cents per bushel, realizing over \$420 in cash from the acre, less one rod of ground. Pierce himself was not able to work much, so he took pride in looking after his onion patch, keeping it properly weeded, etc. His three boys, in the meantime, were working the other 159 acres and making a good thing from it, and his daughter was teaching school in the village at a good

Too Much of This Lining.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "Well, gentlemen?" said Mr. Cleveland, interrogatively, as his Cabinet ministers gathered about him on his return from Chi-

"Your Excellency," replied Mr. Carlisle, "I think the financial skies are brighter." "I'm atraid, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury," said Mr. Cleveland, grimly, "that what you see is the silver lining to the

Disturbed the Peace, Two men, giving the names of Joe Wil-

son and J. C. Carter, secured lodgings at the Sindlinger Hotel, corner of Wabash and Alabama streets, last night, and retired to their room for the apparent purpose of fighting over an old feud. The quarrel assumed such alarming proportions that the landlord and guests were unable to sleep, and police assistance was called in. The noisy occupants of the room were arrested by Merchant policeman Miller, and locked up on the charge of disturbing the peace.



all blood-purifiers is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. But it's different from all of them. Whatever is claimed for this, it's guaranteed to

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is refunded in every case where it fails to benefit or cure. It's because it is different that it can be sold so. All diseases originate ing from a torpid liver or impure blood yield to it. It cleanses and purifies the system, freeing it from all manner of blood-poisons, no matter from what cause they have arisen. For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-tains or disorder, it is an unequaled remedy. Nothing else can take its place.
"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no

alcohol to inebriate, and no syrup or sugar to derange digestion.

It's a concentrated vegetable extract; put up in large bottles; pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children; works equally well all the year round.